A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week

A Fighting Regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

SMITH'S BRIGADE — RICKETTS'S DIVISION — SIXTH CORPS.

COLONEL BENJAMIN F. SMITH, &B. B., B. A.; BVT. BRIG. GEN.

Total.

1

12

16

12

11

18

13

17

23 16

13

152

155 killed - 12.1 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 541; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 48.

Notes.- Mustered in September 4, 1862, and ordered to Western Virginia, where it remained during the

next eight months, stationed most of that time at Martinsburg, engaged in guard duty along the railroad, its work

varied occasionally by scouting expeditions into the enemy's country for the suppression of guerrilla bands. It

was then in B. F. Smith's Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps. Upon Lee's advance, in June, 1863, the reg-

iment, with other troops, was attacked at Martinsburg, and after a sharp fight was forced to fall back to Harper's

Ferry, where it joined that garrison - French's Division. This division was shortly afterwards attached to the

Third Corps, becoming its Third (Carr's) Division. Upon the discontinuance of the Third Corps, in April, 1864,

this division was transferred to the Sixth Corps, in which it served until the end of the war. While in the Sixth

Corps the division was commanded by General Ricketts, who was wounded at Cedar Creek, and succeeded by

General Seymour. At the battle of the Wilderness the regiment faced a terrible fire, which more than decimated

its ranks, its casualties there amounting to 22 killed, 1,25 wounded, and 62 missing. At Spotsylvania it lost 21

killed, 56 wounded, and 1 missing. In July, 1864, the division - Ricketts's - was ordered to Maryland to meet

Early's invasion, after which it fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. While on the latter campaign,

Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron W. Elbright, commanding the regiment, was killed at the battle of the Opequon, in

which action the regiment lost 12 killed, 40 wounded, and 2 missing. At Fisher's Hill it lost 6 killed, 25

wounded, and I missing, - the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment in that battle; and at Cedar Creek, 4

killed, 15 wounded, and 6 missing. The Corps returned to Petersburg in December, 1864, where it shared

Officers.

DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.

14

18

15 16

17 16

15

11

12

Opequon, Va..... 18

Fall of Petersburg, Va...... 2

Place unknown..... I

Fisher's Hill, Va. Sept. 21-22, 1864

Cedar Creek, Va.....

Fort Welch, March 25, 1865

Total.

14

18

15 16

17

16

16

II

13

144

Total Eprollment.

121

120

122

122

138

129

123

126

III

117

1,254

K. & M. W.

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

Men.

11

15

II

11

17

13

15

22

16

143

Officers.

Field and Staff.....

Company A

I

K

Martinsburg, Va..... 2

Mine Run, Va......

Wilderness, Va..... 56

Spotsylvania, Va...... 31

Cold Harbor, Va 3

Monocacy, Md...... 17

Smithfield, Va..... 1

Present, also, at Brandy Station, Va.

Totals.....

loss of the Mississippi River would be ston received another letter from Pemas the Army of Northern Virginia had not get his letter, that such a proposiinflicted severe defeats upon the Army tion could only come properly from Chancellorsville. It was in the high- of Johnston's hand. est flush of confidence in its invincibility, and might well have been left awhile to hold the line of the Rappahannock, while the imminent danger of the Confederacy's being cut in two on the line of the Mississippi was being averted. This was what many Confederate Senators and other public men urged upon Davis, but instead he became intoxicated with the idea of winning a victory on Northern soil with Lee's army of confident veterans, and thereby securing the recognition of the There was a world of glittering possibilities clustering around the triumphant progress of Lee's army through Maryland and Pennsylvania which Mr. Davis could not resist, and therefore he remained in Richmond without any idea of going to the relief of his own

State and city.

June 15 Johnston telegraphed that he considered "saving Vicksburg hopeless," and the next day the Confederate War Department answered him: "Vicksburg must not be lost without a desperate struggle. * * * If better resources do not offer, you must

night, as you think best." Johnston at once answered that he could not attack Grant, because Grant alas! Gen'l, a crisis has arrived in the was covered by the Big Black, which midst of our siege. would cut off his (Johnston's) retreat "Our rations have been cut down to appressive and electric character he among the citizens. might have made a startling diversion place was already seriously threatened by Dick Taylor's advance from the west some means to relieve us very soon. Johnston had succeeded in capturing prompt and decided action on your part. New Orleans, his movement would been disastrous, since Grant. army sufficient to destroy him.

Appeal to Davis's Brother. Gen. Johnston had a member of his

staff write an appeal to Col. Joseph R. Davis, in hopes to impress upon Jefferson Davis the need of abandoning everything else to save Mississippi. In part one or two mouthfuls of bacon per day. the letter reads:

variously computed at between 15,000 and 18,000 men, with better be heeded before we are disprobably equipments and arms inclu- graced. sive for 22,000. At Port Hudson we have a force, say, of 5,000 or 6,000, with probably arms, etc., for 8,000. I am particular in indicating the number of as the men, and are even more scarce. To save Vicksburg with the army which garrison is frankly the only purpose for said: which operations are intended. True. we may have some miraculous inter- petent and a traitor, and that it is my position, but in the range of human intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, lant men within the walls of Vicksburg. grain of corn, the last cow and hog, There is no question in my mind that and horse and dog shall have been conthe importance of Vicksburg to the sumed, and the last man shall have Confederacy cannot be overestimated. perished in the trenches, then, and only I will not enlarge on this point. Your then, will I sell Vicksburg." clear and comprehensive mind has already anticipated all that could be said

"Such is our condition. What is to "Information, supposed to be reliable, leads me to believe that Gen. Pemberton has supplies and ammunition to sustain himself yet a month longer. His men have already given conclusive evidence of their ability to resist any assault that may be made on their works. Now, suppose Gen. Bragg's siege, offered the most promising hope army was at once ordered to Mississipof breaking through the Confederate of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments, through which pierced fire of the enemy, who had much ingreat to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also from the navy and it was quite to rise up into the air and then break into fragments are also fragments. this reinforcement could not only succor the garrison in Vicksburg, but disperse Grant's army and save the city itself. Why, you will ask, has this not been done before? I anticipate and answer your question frankly. It has known throughout the Seventeenth tunnel. It required about 100 of these timbers. two reasons: 1st. Until the 10th instant he had no idea that he possessed the power to make such an order, all his antecedent correspondence with the Government having excluded the conclusion that such control over Gen. gained what seemed a good position, Bragg's troops was within the chart of and there made a burrow in the ground. his authority in the Department. 2d. by implication, conferred on him the military proposition had then assumed were a severe affliction to the enemy, political proportions which made Gen. who could not dislodge him. His next step was to carry out to his position Johnston unwilling to take a responsibility involving the possible abandonment of States. Gen. Johnston thought regular log pen, after the manner of then, and so telegraphed the President. that it was a political question between Valley, which he, as the head of the actually look over the Confederate para- body, man the trenches fully, and be Government ought to decide. This is pets and pick off the enemy behind demonstrate paragraphs of the came a terrific fire upon the assailants. ver's Division of the Nineteenth Corps, the point on which the order failed. right; if it is exigent; if it alone can all, render certain the release from possible captivity of 25,000 of our gallant troops, to say nothing of maintaining our hold on the river and communications with the country beyond it, ought it not be done by somebody? If so, by gun in the works was keenly watched, whom more properly than the President of the Confederacy, the center of all executive power? He ought to decide the question and take the responsibility. It may be that his decision

involves the very fate of the Republic

save the Mississippi Valley, and, above ence with the Confederate War Department Johnston made some tentative admenderate was brigades were in reserve. The artillery was under the Engineer of the Seventeenth Corps, command of Maj. Charles J. Stolbrand. vances for the purpose of "observing" erected a strong work known as Bat-In the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg, and Walker's Division went to Yazoo and Walker's Division went to Yazoo City and Loring's to Benton. In front of these small cavalry bodies were esmall cavalry bodies were easily brushed away, showing that there was no real animus behind the movement, and did not give the Union commanders much immediate apprehension.

The PENSION BUREAU uses it to degradate of the John. The musketry and artillery were to make a protection against the rolling and shifting heavy timbers so as to make a protection against the rolling open along the whole 12 miles of the warious wars.

The PENSION BUREAU uses it to degradate of the folion.

The dath N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish in your valuable paper shoth they soon constructed an effective casemate, which stopped the deadly bombs. Some of the mine caught the shells and threw them back before they could explode, and one the Union commanders much immediate apprehension.

The 64th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish in your valuable paper head though many were shot down in this work they soon constructed an effective casemate, which stopped the deadly bombs. Some of the men caught the shells and threw them back before they could explode, and one they could explode, and one apprehension.

The 64th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish in your valuable paper head though many were shot down in this work they soon constructed the remained of the special paper head though many were shot down in this work they soon constructed they assisted in covering the apprehension.

The 64th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish in your valuable paper head though many were shot without a though many were shot without a short history of the 3220 battles, skir-mined they assisted in covering the factive casemate, which stopped they assisted in covering the factive casemate, whic

ston to make a strong attack north of the railroad, of which he would take between abandoning Mississippi and advantage to cut his way out on the Vicksburg and the Tennessee country.

It is astonishing, in view of Mr. June 22 Johnston wrote that he feared Davis's high opinions of his abilities as he would be unable to accomplish any-General, that he did not take the thing with his small force, and sugfield himself and attempt to do some- gested to Pemberton to try to get across thing decisive. Davis never entertained the river and join Dick Taylor and any doubt that he was superior in mil- Kirby Smith. He made this as a sug-Itary ability to any General that he had, gestion merely and not as orders. This and he certainly should have had pre- was the last communication from Johnscience enough to comprehend that the ston which Pemberton received. Johnfatal to the Confederacy. At that time berton of June 23, suggesting that the affairs of the Confederacy in the Johnston propose to Grant the surreneast were flourishing enough to justify der of Vicksburg, but not of the troops. his absence for a time from his Capital, Johnston-replied, but Pemberton did of the Potomac at Fredericksburg and Pemberton, as it would be a showing

"Many Soldiers."

June 28 Pemberton received the following letter, which brought a chill to his heart and those of his immediate surrounding:

"Appeal for Help. "In Trenches near Vicksburg, June

28, 1863. 'Gen. J. C. Pemberton.

feelings and that of my fellow-soldiers, with whom I have conferred, I submit Confederacy by France and England to your consideration the following "We as an army have as much con-

fidence in you as a commanding General as we perhaps ought to have; we believe you have displayed as much generalship as any other man could have done under similar circumstances; ve give you great credit for the stern patriotism you have evinced in the defense of Vicksburg during a protracted

"I also feel proud of the gallant conduct of the soldiers under your command in repulsing the enemy at every assault and bearing with patient endurhazzard attack. It may be made in ance all the privations and hardships concert with the garrison, if practica- incident to a siege of forty-odd days' ble, but otherwise without, by day or duration.

"Everybody admitts that we have covered ourselves with glory, but alas!

if defeated. The Confederate Secretary one biscuit and a small bit of bacon of War at once reiterated his positive orders to do something, with the resoul and body together, much less to sponsibility to rest upon the Depart- stand the hardships we are called upon ment, and said that if an attack upon to stand. We are actually on suffer-Grant were not possible, to move down ance, and the consequence is, as far and relieve Port Hudson. Johnston as I can hear, there is complaining and answered this proposition that that general dissatisfaction throughout our would mean the abandoning of the lines. We are and have been kept close State of Mississippi, together with the in the trenches day and night, not albase which he had recreated at Jack- lowed to forage any at all, and even son. If Johnston had been of more if permitted there is nothing to be had

"Men don't want to starve and don't by a rush of his army to Port Hudson intend to, but they call upon you for and threatening New Orleans, which justice, if the Commissary Department can give it; if it can't you must adopt side of the river. Unless, however, The emergency of the case demands "If you can't feed us, you had better

surrender us, horrible as the idea is, knowing that he had gone south with than suffer this noble army to disgrace all the available men in the country, themselves by desertion. I tell you would have probably left enough men plainly men are not going to lie here to hold Pemberton inside his works and perish; if they do love their counand gone off after Johnston with an try, self-preservation is the first law of nature, and hunger will compel a man to do almost anything. You had better heed a warning voice, though it is a voice of a private soldier. "This army is now ripe for mutiny

unless it can be fed. "Just think of one small biscuit and Gen'l, please direct your inquiries in the proper channel, and see if I have not stated stubborn facts, which had

> "From 'Many Soldiers.' " Pemberton's Difficulties.

Pemberton suffered much in the esarms, as they are quite as important timation of those around him from into three reliefs. The men were propthe apparently doomed city its gallant a speech to the soldiers, in which he

"You have heard that I am incomaccomplishment with his present force and you will see the cost at which I (barely 24,000) Gen. Johnston does not will sell Vicksburg. When the last expect to do more than rescue the gal- pound of beef, bacon and flour—the last

Getting to Close Quarters.

The besiegers were pushing forward and everywhere were getting so close that digging would soon have to stop and the question be settled by hand-to-

Logan's approach, starting from the Jackson road, and from a point marked length, so as to explode simultaneousliar erection known as Coonskin's Tower. a lookout and perch for sharpshootteenth Corps first took up its position on both sides of the Jackson road, Coonskin went out in the night, crept toward the Confederate lines until he railroad ties, with which he built a the pioneers, reinforcing it on the outthem, to the great demoralization of the demoralization caused by the springing who had a keen interest in Coonskin Tower, which became a matter of pride to the whole corps, kept the enemy from using artillery against it. Every Mining Under the Main Fort.

Between the most advanced Confed Fort Hill, but the Confederates termed

breastworks. The bright June air was of those who had become completely the fact of his having been born on erly provided with drills, short-handled different regiments, each one of which the 56th Ill. and the 17th Iowa took Northern soil, and it was freely charged picks, shovels, etc., and went to work sanguinely hoped that its would be the the place of the 31st Ill., which held To save Vicksburg with the army which has been sent to Gen. Johnston to have by the soldiers that he was not true to immediate command of first to be placed upon the enemy's the Confederate cause. This talk was left to be placed upon the enemy's the Confederate cause. This talk was left to be placed upon the enemy's the Confederate cause. This talk was left to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, which had better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, the could not do better to be placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning. The placed upon the enemy's the position until the next morning, is not in the matter of hope or calcu- gained his first real success in the re- drove a tunnel four feet wide by five the great army at bay for more than o'clock in the morning, when they were lation. To relieve and extricate from pulse of the assault of May 22 he made in height straight for the parapet of a long month. the fort. Each relief worked for an hour at a time, with two men picking, two men shoveling and two carrying back the sacks filled with earth to

Intense Expectancy.

er, and the Corps, Division and Brigade

could most efficiently direct his men.

In this were Batteries D, G and L, Ill.

On the afternoon of June 24 Gen.

in the final struggles and triumphs of the war. It was mustered out June 25, 1865.

The Fateful Moment Approaches.

artillery and the spiteful bickering of surrendered. where the dirt could be dumped. The the musketry, which had incessantly Though there was acute disappointmain tunnel was pushed forward 45 filled the air all the hours of daylight ment that the enemy's lines had not feet and then a smaller one extended since the 22d of May, died down com- been pierced and a surrender forced, yet 15 feet further. From the head of the reletely, making a silence that was op- some scores of feet of precious ground main tunnel one was run out on each pressive in the taut condition of men's had been gained, upon which strong about forgot nearly all my past life. side for a distance of 15 feet. The soil minds. Every eye was turned with a works immediately arose. Two guns through which the tunnel was driven look of almost painful eagerness upon were mounted to fire directly into the was of red clay which held well and the great fort, which dominated the enemy's fort, and the next day another required little bracing, so that in three whole country, and which had been so tunnel was begun to destroy the enedays it was ready for use, and June 25 long felt to be the principal bulwark my's intrenchments. the men began putting in 800 pounds of powder at the extreme end of the Vicksburg. Officers held their watches, their saps unwearledly and without stop main gallery, with 700 pounds each at with one eye on the fort and one eye ling move. the end of the side tunnels, making upon the slowly-moving hands as the 2,200 pounds in all. These mines were painfully-intense moments were slowly connected with safety fuse, a double ticked off.

strand being used to make sure of suc-Things in the Army of the Tennesseo cess. In all six strands of fuse were had a habit of happening at the apby a large, white house, which became ly. The powder and the fuse were ob- works immediately adjoining were seen Wis. formation of what was being done. The smoke. The next instant the masses Other companies were added from time powder was brought up in barrels to a of earth dissolved into fine powder, like to time, until February, 1864, to comookout and perch for sharpshootsafe distance behind the works, and a great fountain of earth, and forming the regiment, and the last was beautiful curves, began to fall slowly mustered out Aug. 2, 1865. The first Lieut. Henry C. Foster, of Co. B, 23d which a man would take on his back toward the earth. In the vast clouds Colonel was William S. Fish, who was Ind., who were a coonskin cap and was and make a run through the bullets of dust were glimpses of sinister char- succeeded by Col. Erastus Blakeslee,

ticklish trips to get all the powder in, but it was done without any one being injured.

by the intensity of the outburst, and the rolling sound of the mines was in
The Confederates had also started startly school by the simultaneous in
The Confederates had also started startly school by the simultaneous in
W. Whitaker was on Gen. Custer's staff saw or heard from Comrade Boddy. The Confederates had also started stantly echoed by the simultaneous roar and brevetted a Brigadier-General. The counter-mines, and these had reached of 150 cannon and the crash of 50,000 regiment belonged to Wilson's Division, muskets. The devoted men of the 31st Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, words of the men in them could be dis- and 45th Ill. rushed forward before the and lost 40 killed and 153 died from with a peep-hole from which he could watch the enemy and fire with effect Union tunnel. After the powder was fort, and so impetuous were they that upon them. He would stay there for laid in place and the fuses adjusted the many were struck down by falling timby implication, conferred on him the several days at a time, taking with him passed in bers and clods. They had no difficulty 1862, to serve three years, and mustered Gen. Bragg's forces it was very late, and last. His deadly shots from that covert braces in all directions to increase the been but few men there, and some of recruits consolidated into a battalion of these were thrown clear over into our five companies. The first Colonel was

lines by the force of the explosion. the army saw what all the Engineers Col. Charles D. Blinn, who was mus-Grant was informed that everything would be in readiness by the following morning, and he issued an order to each morning, and he issued an order to each side so as to make it bullet-proof. He finally got it so high that he could body, man the trenches fully, and be was now fully manned and from which out. The regiment belonged to Grodefenders. The only thing that would avail against this tower was artillery, but our sharpshooters and artillerists, which was set for 3 o'clock of earth and fallen timbers up the up his position in Battery Hickenloopvainly to charge through the great and 157 died from disease.-Editor Nasuch a withering fire that they had to Generals each placed himself where he fall back, losing Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, mortally wounded, and Maj. Lu-Gen. Logan, whose division was to lead ther H. Cowen killed. They took shel- a short history of the 72d Ind.—Marion in the assault, went to the position of ter behind the debris and returned the Beckner, Co. B, 72d Ind. M't'd. Inft., and any sign of movement about it was a signal for a concentration of mus-ketry and artillery fire which speedily

is leading brigade, that commanded fire of the men in the works. These stood in double rank, with the front rank incessantly firing and the rear rank dianapolis from July 24 to Aug. 26, ketry and artillery fire which speedily extinguished any thought on the part of the Confederates of using it.

sisted of the 20th, 31st, 45th and 124th rank incessagely hring and the rear rank incessagely hring Force, and consisted of the 30th Ill. and shells lighted and rolled down the para- tranferred to the 44th Ind. The Colthe 20th, 68th and 78th Ohio. The pet, and which proved fearfully destructional was Abram O. Miller, who was Third Brigade was commanded by tive to the crowded soldiers below. The mustered out with the regiment and erate battery, which our men called Brig.-Gen. John D. Stevenson, and con- crater made by the explosion was full prevetted a Brigadier-General. The sisted of the 8th and 81st Ill., 7th Mo. of men, maddened to frenzy at being regiment belonged to Garrard's Divi-

Hickenlooper and his brave pioneers Editor National Tribune. City and Loring's to Benton. In from of these small cavalry bodies were sent of the san land reached the deadly bombs. Some of the men for nearly 20 years, and would not be without it.—I. B. Haworth, Mirable, before they could explode, and one shift and the movement, and did not give before the Union commanders much immediate sprehension.

June 14 Johnston sent a courier through the lines who succeeded by 10 pleked men through the shell sand threve than an order was sent out for all men lunder the enemy's forth. Army of the livering his letter June 20. In this Johnston said to Pemberton that the could be accomplished with the view of affording be attacked with the view of affording the shell size and an under cover of the terrific date of the deadly bombs. Some of the men effective casemate, which stoped on the deadly bombs. Some of the men effective casemate, which stoped the deadly bombs. Some of the men effective casemate, which stoped the deadly bombs. Some of the deadly bombs. Some

filled with the flowerlike flags of the exhausted. Thus the 23d Ind. relieved relieved by the 124th Ill.

So well had the 45th Ill. behaved that it was given the honor of being the As noon passed the thunder of the first to enter Vicksburg when the place

(To be continued.)

The 1st Conn. Cav. and 13th Conn. Editor National Tribune: Please give

noted as an unerring shot. He was and hand-grenades for the cover of the acter, men, guns, gun carriages and who was mustered out on the expiration of his service and succeeded by Col. tive. His suspicions regarding myself The earth quivered as with an ague Brayton Ives, who was mustered out

Henry W. Birge, who was promoted to As the clouds of dust cleared a little Brigadier-General and succeeded by Led by Col. Maltby, the 45th Ill. tried Army of the Gulf, and lost 44 killed

Editor National Tribune: Please give

balked in their assault. Logan was in sion of the Cavalry of the Army of the worth while for The National Tribune the midst of them, raging with battle- Cumberland, and lost 28 killed in battle and 132 who died from disease, etc.—



AN IMPOSTER.

Man Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Impersonating Boston Corbett.

the imposter's being found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary at Atlanta for three years. The real Boston Corpett escaped from the insane hospital bett escaped from the insane hospital for promotion, 1. I was captured at at Topeka in May, 1888, and went to Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; es-Neodesha, from which place he started, caped same night; recaptured; taken to saying he was going to Mexico, since Pemberton Prison; started for Saliswhich time there have been a number bury, N. C.; escaped at Greensboro, N. of groundless rumors in regard to him. C.; recaptured eight days later in Henry At that time Judge George A. Huron, Co., Va.; confined in the County jail of Topeka, was Boston Corbett's guardian, naving been so appointed in 1887. In the Spring of 1900 a man claiming changed Feb. 22, 1865; weight, 109 to be Boston Corbett entered into cor- pounds; when captured weighed 185 to be Boston Corbett entered into correspondence with Judge Huron, for the purpose of being restored to the pension rolls. At that time there would have been due Corbett \$1,200. Since that time the pension has accumulated at the rate of \$96 per year. Judge Huron, for the pounds, all bone and muscle. I never have fully recovered from effects of prison life.—O. E. Gail, Corporal, Co. I, 116th N. Y. Marshall, Minn.

The 116th N. Y. was organized at Buffalo, Sept. 5, 1862, for three years. ron believed at first in the pretender's The regiment was sent to Baltimore, claims, and used all his powers of persuasion to induce him to return to Topeka and be restored to his rights as Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninea citizen, so that he could draw his teenth Corps. In June, 1864, it came pension without the intervention of a with the Second Division from the Nineguardian. In 1902 Judge Huron became teenth Corps to the Army of the Shensuspicious as to the pretender's person- andoah, and served there until musality, and the next year, in company tered out, June 8, 1865. Its first Colwith Police Sergeant John W. Gardi- onel was Edward P. Chapin, who was ner, he went to Knox County, Tex., to killed at Port Hudson, and succeeded see the man. The moment he was met by Col. George M. Love, who was in it was seen that he was not Boston command when the regiment was mus-Corbett. Boston Corbett was, or is, a tered out and brevetted a Brigadiervery small man, being five feet four General. The regiment lost 99 killed in inches and a half high and weighing battle and 225 died from disease, accifrom 125 to 135 pounds. If living he is dents, etc.—Editor National Tribune, now 73 years old. The pretender is a man six feet tall, raw-boned and muscular, weighing from 190 to 200 pounds and from 50 to 55 years of age. The trapping and also engaged in selling medicines for the Gavitt Medicine Co., of Topeka, his field being Oklahoma like to see my old regiment in print. pretender followed the business of wolf and Texas. The matter was brought to Geo. W. Smith, Crestline, Ohio. the attention of the Pension Bureau, which took energetic action and brought the pretender to trial. At this evidence was given by Edward Kirk, a hardware merchant of Chicago, who was a Cor-poral in the company in which Boston recruits were consolidated into a bat-Corbett first enlisted, and drilled him talion and finally mustered out Aug. until he became fairly proficient. He 28, 1865. The first Colonel was Crafts kept up his acquaintance with Corbett until after the close of the war. Another witness was R. F. Thatcher, a teacher in the Normal School in Edmond, out at the expiration of the regiment's Okla. T., who was for three months a term of service, and Capt. Charles W. prisoner with Corbett in Andersonville Miner was in command of the battalion and intimately acquainted with him.
Other witnesses remembered Corbett
while working in the Salvation Army
who received a Medal of Honor. The in Topeka and also in the insane hos- 22d Ohio belonged to Kimball's Divipital. It seems that the pretender, after sion, of the Sixteenth Corps, and lost assuming to be Boston Corbett, pro- 38 killed and 169 died from disease. cured letters from the Superintendents Editor National Tribune. of different insane asylums, and when peddling medicines in the cities that required a license he would exhibit one of these letters, and tell the officers that he was all right so long as he was

a verdict of guilty.

Angelo, Tex., regarding Comrade Boston Corbett. It resulted in my receiving a reply from Corbett. It was crudely written and put together. Poor felWRITERS Compose the Music. ing a reply from Corbett. It was crudelow, I presume, owing to his situation

San Angelo, ——— Co., Tex., Oct. 9, 1905.—Capt. Henry Barclay: The Sheriiff of San Angelo, Tex., has just told me of your living in Iowa now. If it is a fact that you are still living, please write to me. It does me lots of good write to me. It does me lots of good The King Harsess Co., 12 Lake St., Oweps, Tioga Co., N.Y. to hear from any of my old comrades, especially you. We have had lots of hardships together. I have met with bad luck, and have been in the asylum, but am getting better. I have just Yours truly-Boston Corbett.

Some time ago Comrade Jay Beach contributed to the columns of The National Tribune a story dealing with incidents connected with the famous Wil der Brigade. He did not give his company or regiment. Soon after this story was published Comrade Wm. Boddy wrote to The National Tribune, saying that he believed that Comrade Beach, used and all carefully cut the same pointed time, and precisely at 3 o'clock length, so as to explode simultaneous- the whole of the great fort and the Conn.—Geo. W. Northedge, Crivitz, army friend, whom he had long thought dead. Comrade Beach's letter is as follows, addressed to The National Trib-

> Editor National Tribune: I thank you heartily for the letter from Comrade Wm. Boddy, whose suspicions were aroused by reading my narrative published in recent issues of The National Tribune, and wrote you to find out if I were really and truly the person he imagined he saw behind the narraare correct, for we were once comrades saw or heard from Comrade Boddy. Yes, indeed, he knows fully as much as I do about many of the incidents introway, was written after I had taken out poetic license), but I confess to having introduced others that I do not expect him to swear to in order to save my reputation for veracity. I had no idea, however, that I was mourned (or otherwise remembered) by my old friends as dead, for I am very much therwise, and have never encouraged the circulation of reports inconsisten with that fact.

Truly, The National Tribune helps those who, by their patronage, help The National Tribune. In this instance has resurrected me from the depths of an imaginary grave, a trifling incident of its good work, that, by keeping us in touch with comrades, carries us back in spirit to the days when we stood by each other to the death, and comforts

and strengthens us by reviving the memory of it.

The goodness of heart that distinguished Comrade Boddy in other days prompted him to make a complimentary allusion to my record as a soldier; but I often wished myself as good a one as I often wished myself as good a one as he, whom I remember as a splendid type of that great army of citizen-sol diers whose record in achievement and exhibition of high soldierly qualities during the days of '61-'65 had, and have, no parallel in history. I am sure Comrade Boddy could write something -Jay Beach, Co. A, 92d Ill., 1930 Mar ket St., San Francisco, Cal.

The 116th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will yo publish a short sketch of the 116th N. Y., Nineteenth Corps? It is not one of The trial, at San Angelo, Tex., of an alleged Boston Corbett has resulted in Emery, Weitzel, C. C. Augur and other

The 22d Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Would you kindly give me a brief sketch of the

The 22d Ohio was originally known as the 13th Mo., and organized at St. Louis from Aug. 9 to Nov. 5, 1861. Its designation was changed to the 22d recruits were consolidated into a bat-

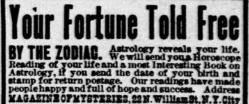
Send for Your Letters.

The Editor of the National Tribune has letters addressed, in his care, to the let alone, but if they interfered with following comrades: A. P. Osgood, him and got him excited a return of Stephen Hanison, James T. Crozier, R. his insanity might make him a charge upon them for months. The jury was only out 10 minutes before returning to this office.

Apropos of the above Capt. Henry Barclay, Jefferson, Iowa, sends us the following:

Editor National Tribune: On Oct. 4
I addressed a note to the Sheriff of San Angelo. Tex regarding Commend.

HARNESS



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